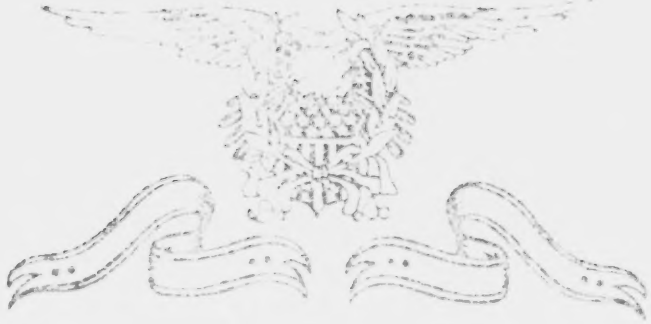
VETERANS

AN UPDATE

1981



SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
MARCH 1981

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VETERANS: AN UPDATE

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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TECHNICAL NOTES

National data used in this study were primarily derived from the special report on Veterans Services in 1979, which was included in the 1980 Employment and Training Report of the President; and Veteran Population, issued in September 1980 by the U.S. Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

The source of state-wide Employment Service data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS). Information on the characteristics of Employment Service applicants is from the active file of job-seekers as of December 31, 1980. Information on services provided to Employment Service applicants is for Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979-September 30, 1980).

INTRODUCTION

Several years have passed since the termination of the Vietnam War. Thus, the number of military enlistments and separations has diminished considerably in recent years. Many of the problems encountered by veterans remain, however. Veterans of Vietnam and other eras continue to face social, mental, and physical barriers in their efforts to readjust to civilian life. One of the main obstacles continues to be difficulty in the labor market.

A typical problem faced by veterans in the labor market is the unwillingness of some employers to accept military skills as a basis for successful performance in civilian jobs. Veterans often have to compete with non-veterans who have more time and experience in civilian work. Also, after completing their years of military service, veterans often have only limited information about career opportunities in the civilian labor market. Such problems are most common during, but not limited to, the period immediately following discharge. After a period of transition, most veterans establish themselves in the labor force and mainly experience the problems associated with workers in general.

The oldest veteran group is comprised of World War I veterans. The major problem experienced by these older veterans is age discrimination in the job market. They are often refused job offers or promotions by employers who favor younger workers. Veterans of World War II and the Korean Conflict probably experience fewer problems than other veteran groups in the current labor market. They received wide public acceptance when they returned home and were offered numerous employment and educational benefits. They found it relatively easy to establish themselves and remain in the labor force.

Veterans of the Vietnam era currently face the most significant barriers to employment. They fought in an extremely controversial war and did not receive widespread public acceptance when they returned home. They had to face unfavorable public opinions, as well as cope with their own anxieties and emotions. They became stereotyped as brutal, unstable individuals, and they were sometimes refused

civilian jobs for such reasons. In recent years, the country has taken a more favorable view of veterans who participated in the Vietnam War, but these veterans continue to suffer more employment problems than their non-veteran counterparts. In particular, veterans who are young, disabled, or members of minority groups tend to suffer the most severe problems of joblessness.

The Federal government has implemented a wide range of policies and programs designed to increase employment opportunities for veterans. Greatest attention has been focused on veterans who are disabled or suffer other special disadvantages in the labor market. Former President Carter re-emphasized the country's obligation to meet the needs of recent veterans when he declared the week of May 28 through June 3, 1979 as the first annual Vietnam Veterans Week.

The South Carolina Employment Service has also continually demonstrated a commitment to meeting the job-related needs of veterans. The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established the United States Employment Service and the Veterans Employment Service. In response to this legislative mandate, a policy of veterans' preference and special assistance for disabled veterans was established within the Employment Service. Following these guidelines, the South Carolina Employment Service makes a special effort to provide effective job-related services to veterans.

This report highlights information on the veteran population in the United States and in South Carolina. Included are characteristics of veterans in the population, as well as veteran employment trends. Services provided to veteran applicants by the South Carolina Employment Service are also summarized.

THE VETERAN POPULATION

There were approximately 30,118,000 veterans in the United States as of September 30, 1980, representing an all-time high. The great majority (87%) of these veterans served during one or more war periods. Nearly one third of the total veterans served during the Vietnam era. Another 3% were the most recent veterans from the post-Vietnam era (service only after May 7, 1975). World War II veterans comprised the single largest group (41% of the total), despite their continued decline in absolute numbers. Veterans of the Korean Conflict accounted for about one fifth of the total, while veteran survivors of World War I comprised less than 2%.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. VETERAN POPULATION
BY PERIOD OF SERVICE
SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

	Estimated Number (Thousands)	Percent of Veteran Population
Total Veterans in U.S.	30,118	100.0%
Post-Vietnam era	1,003	3.3
Vietnam era 1/	8,463	28.1
Korean Conflict 2/	4,659	15.5
World War II	12,422	41.2
World War I	521	1.7
Other Veterans	3,050	10.1

1/ Veterans of Vietnam era with no service in Korean Conflict.
2/ Veterans of Korean Conflict with no service in World War II.

Source: Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

The average age of all U.S. veterans in civilian life as of September 30, 1980 was 48 years, increasing from 47.5 years one year earlier. Vietnam era veterans (with no service in the Korean Conflict) averaged 32.6 years of age, up from the average 31.6 recorded in 1979. The average age of World War II veterans also increased to 60 years from the previous average of 59.1.

ESTIMATED AGE OF U.S. VETERAN POPULATION
IN CIVILIAN LIFE
SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

Age	Total Veterans (in thousands)	Percent of Total
Total	30,118	100.0%
Under 20	58	0.2
20-24	1,024	3.4
25-29	1,925	6.4
30-34	3,743	12.4
35-39	2,984	9.9
40-44	2,400	8.0
45-49	3,110	10.3
50-54	3,874	12.9
55-59	4,630	15.4
60+	6,370	21.2

Source: Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

Since the size of the armed forces is declining, the number of young individuals among the veteran population is also declining. In fact, the national veteran population is expected to age dramatically during the next several decades. Some veteran population projections were formulated through a 1978 study conducted by the Veterans Administration. The study determined that, although the total veteran population will decrease by 40% between 1975 and 2000, the number of veterans over age 65 will increase by an astounding 344%. By 1995, the number of veterans aged 65 and over is predicted to top 8 million. These statistics, of course, are made under the assumption that our country will not be involved in war for the remainder of the century. This phalanx of older veterans will create an overwhelming demand for medical services and old age assistance.

In South Carolina, there were approximately 336,000 veterans in the population as of September 1980, comprising 11% of the State population. Veterans have comprised around 11% of the State's total population throughout the decade

of the '70's. There was an approximate growth of 1,000 in South Carolina's veteran population from 1979 to 1980. This growth rate has declined considerably in the last several years.

Around 291,000 individuals, or 87% of the 1980 South Carolina veteran population, were veterans who served during time of war. One third of the total veterans in the State served during the Vietnam era. A slightly larger segment, around 36%, were veterans of World War II. Veterans of the Korean Conflict comprised 16% of the total, while only a small segment (1%) were veterans of World War I. Approximately 34,000 veterans in the state (10% of the total) had service between the Korean and Vietnam eras. Another 3% were veterans of the post-Vietnam era. Though state-wide veteran age statistics are not available, the average age for veterans in South Carolina should closely parallel that of the national veteran population.

SOUTH CAROLINA VETERAN POPULATION
SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

	State Total	Percent of State Total
Total Veterans	336,000	100.0%
World War I	4,000	1.2
World War II	121,000	36.0
Korean Conflict	54,000	16.1
Vietnam Era	112,000	33.3
Service Between Korean and Vietnam Eras	34,000	10.1
Post-Vietnam Era	11,000	3.3

Source: Regional Veterans Administration Office, Columbia, S.C.

March 1981 estimates show that the largest concentration of veterans in South Carolina were found in four counties: Greenville, Charleston, Richland, and Spartanburg. The combined veteran population in these counties comprised nearly 40% of the State veteran population. The following table lists the ten South Carolina counties with the largest number of veterans. For a detailed

listing of the veteran population by county (within South Carolina's ten planning districts), see Appendix Table 9.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES WITH LARGEST
ESTIMATED VETERAN POPULATION
MARCH, 1981

		Estimated Veteran Population	Percent of State
Total, South Carolina		336,000	100.0%
Counties:	1. Greenville	36,751	10.9
	2. Charleston	35,807	10.7
	3. Richland	34,713	10.3
	4. Spartanburg	24,511	7.3
	5. Anderson	15,303	4.6
	6. Lexington	15,023	4.5
	7. Aiken	12,883	3.8
	8. York	11,427	3.4
	9. Florence	10,393	3.1
	10. Horry	8,856	2.6

Source: Regional Veterans Administration Office, Columbia, S.C.

LABOR FORCE PATTERNS OF VETERANS

As mentioned previously, there have been drastic changes in the age composition of the veteran population over the last decade. Since 1970, the bulk of the veteran population has shifted to higher age groupings. Many World War I veterans have left the labor force due to retirement and death. At the same time, the average age of World War II and Korean Conflict veterans has risen, causing declines in the participation of these groups. Even the Vietnam veteran population has steadily increased in age. Limited information on veterans in the labor force is available at the state wide level. Therefore, our discussion on veteran labor force trends will be based on recent national statistics. The labor force situation of veterans in South Carolina should correspond closely to these national trends.

Since the Vietnam veterans are the most recent and the most dominant large veteran sector in the labor force, our analysis will be centered around this group. Also, the focus of this analysis of the veteran employment situation will shift from the 20-to 34-year-old veterans of previous reports to 25-to 39-year-olds. This is necessary due to the shift in age of the veteran population. In 1979, 25-to 39-year-olds represented 83% of all Vietnam veterans, as compared to only 73% for the 20-to 34-year-old group. The employment situation for young 20-to 24-year-old veterans is described separately.

The employment situation of Vietnam era veterans during Fiscal Year 1979 (October 1, 1978-September 30, 1979) showed a small but significant improvement over the previous year. According to data from the Current Population Survey, the civilian noninstitutional population of Vietnam era veterans averaged 7.1 million in 1979. Of this total, 6.8 million, or 96.5%, were in the civilian labor force. Around 6.6 million were employed, up almost 350,000 from a year earlier. However, since their population also increased over the year, the employment-population ratio (proportion of the population that is employed) for 25-to 39-year-old veterans rose only slightly during the period, from 92% to 92.7%. Their total unemployed, at

266,000, remained virtually unchanged from the previous year, while their unemployment rate fell slightly from 4.3% in 1978 to 3.9% in 1979. These rates compared favorably with the unemployment rates of the total civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and over. The rates for the total were 6.0% in 1978 and 5.8% in 1979. The rates for all persons aged 25 to 34 years also fell slightly over the year, from 5.3% in 1978 to 5.1% in 1979.

There were some variations in veteran unemployment rates over the year which occurred among the different age groups of Vietnam veterans. There was very little change between 1978 and 1979 in the jobless rates of 25-to 29 and 30-to 34-year-old veterans. However, the rate for veterans aged 35 to 39 fell from 3.1% to 2.7%. Thus, it can be said that older veterans accounted for most of the overall change in the veteran unemployment rate over the previous year.

The 1979 jobless rate for veterans aged 25 to 39, at 3.9%, was only slightly above the 1979 non-veteran rate of 3.8%. Within specific age categories, it was only among the youngest group (25-to 29-year-olds) that veterans' unemployment was above that of non-veterans. The 1979 rate for the 25-to 29-year-old veteran group was 5.9%, as compared to 4.5% for their non-veteran counterparts. Overall, veterans had higher labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios than non-veterans in Fiscal Year 1979. The following table compares employment indicators for veterans and non-veterans in 1978 and 1979.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE VIETNAM ERA 1/ VETERANS
AND NON-VETERANS, 25 TO 39 YEARS OF AGE
FISCAL YEARS 1978 AND 1979, ANNUAL AVERAGES
UNITED STATES

(Numbers in Thousands)

Age and Veteran Status	Civilian Labor Force		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment Rate	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Total, 25 to 39 Years								
Veterans	6,496	6,832	6,219	6,563	277	269	4.3	3.9
Non-Veterans	12,846	13,645	12,311	13,131	535	515	4.2	3.8
25 to 29 Years								
Veterans	2,381	1,951	2,241	1,836	140	115	5.9	5.9
Non-Veterans	5,586	6,185	5,302	5,905	285	281	5.1	4.5
30 to 34 Years								
Veterans	3,143	3,461	3,036	3,347	107	115	3.4	3.3
Non-Veterans	3,841	3,925	3,697	3,794	145	131	3.8	3.3
35 to 39 Years								
Veterans	972	1,420	942	1,381	30	39	3.1	2.7
Non-Veterans	3,419	3,536	3,312	3,432	106	104	3.1	2.9

1/ Vietnam era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975, inclusive.

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Despite their declining numbers, young Vietnam veterans continue to be over-represented among the ranks of the unemployed. In Fiscal Year 1979, young veterans aged 20 to 24 numbered 600,000 and comprised only 7% of the total Vietnam veteran population. However, their unemployed total, at 63,000, accounted for 17% of the veteran jobless total. The 11.5% unemployment rate for this youngest veteran group was little changed from the 12% figure in Fiscal Year 1978. However, these young veterans had experienced significant improvement the previous year from the 16.9% unemployment rate in 1977. The total youth population aged 20 to 24 had significantly lower unemployment rates than the veteran sector over

these three years. The rates for all young people aged 20 to 24 stood at 10.9% in 1977, 9.5% in 1978, and 9.0% in 1979.

Young non-veterans had far lower rates of joblessness than their veteran counterparts. Their rates also fell below that of the population aged 20 to 24 as a whole. Non-veterans in the 20 to 24 age group had an unemployment rate of 7.8% in 1979, down from 8.9% the previous year. The gap in unemployment rates between veterans and non-veterans in this age group was even greater for blacks and other minorities than for whites. Much of the disparity between young veteran and non-veteran jobless rates can be attributed to the fact that younger non-veterans have been in the labor market longer and are, thus, better established in jobs. In addition, veterans are eligible for unemployment compensation based on their military service wage credits. These benefits sometimes soften the impact of their joblessness and encourage some veterans to continue their job search until they find the "right job." In contrast, young non-veterans who lack necessary wage credits to qualify for unemployment compensation may feel pressured to take any available job. Such differences in circumstances, however, tend to disappear with increasing age and elapsed time following military discharge.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE VIETNAM ERA
VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS AGED 20 TO 24 YEARS
UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1978-79

(Numbers in Thousands)	Total		FY 1979 Average	
Age and Veteran Status	FY 1978 Average	FY 1979 Average	White	Black and other
Veterans, 20 to 24 Years				
Civilian Noninstitutional Population	829	599	507	92
Civilian Labor Force	739	547	468	84
Employed	650	484	418	66
Unemployed	89	63	46	18
Unemployment Rate	12.0	11.5	9.9	21.4

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE VIETNAM ERA
VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS AGED 20 TO 24 YEARS
UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1978-79

(Numbers in Thousands)	Total		FY 1979 Average	
Age and Veteran Status	FY 1978 Average	FY 1979 Average	White	Black and other
Non-Veterans, 20 to 24 Years				
Civilian Noninstitutional Population	8,352	8,510	7,410	1,100
Civilian Labor Force	7,131	7,335	6,467	868
Employed	6,497	6,763	6,037	726
Unemployed	634	572	430	142
Unemployment Rate	8.9	7.8	6.6	16.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor

Black veterans and non-veterans have much higher unemployment rates than their white counterparts. The unemployment rate for 25-to 39-year-old black and other racial minority[1/] veterans averaged 7.9% in Fiscal Year 1979. This was more than twice the 3.5% rate for white veterans. This large disparity occurred in all of the 5-year age groups between 25 and 39, with the largest gap among 25-to 29-year-olds.

Unemployment is an extremely serious problem for young black veterans aged 20 to 24. The unemployment rate for this group was 21.4% in 1979, down slightly from 26% the previous year. However, this rate was still well above the 9.9% jobless rate of white veterans of the same ages. Throughout the decade of the '70's, the unemployment rate for this youngest minority group has been higher than for every other veteran group. It has also been considerably higher than the rates of almost every other worker group in the national population. The following table compares recent quarterly unemployment rates for male Vietnam veterans by age and race.

1/ According to the 1970 Census, blacks make up approxiamtely 90% of the black and other population group.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR U.S. MALE
VIETNAM ERA VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS
25 TO 39 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND RACE
FISCAL YEARS 1978-79

Age and Veteran Status	Fiscal 1978 Average	Oct.-Dec. 1978	Jan.-Mar. 1979	Apr.-June 1979	July-Sept. 1979	Fiscal 1979 Average
WHITE						
Total, 25-39 Years						
Veterans	INA	3.3	4.4	3.2	3.1	3.4
Non-Veterans	3.6	3.1	3.8	2.8	3.1	3.2
25-29 Years						
Veterans	5.2	4.7	6.7	4.8	4.4	5.2
Non-Veterans	4.4	3.9	4.7	3.4	3.7	3.9
30-34 Years						
Veterans	3.0	2.8	3.8	2.9	2.8	3.1
Non-Veterans	3.2	2.5	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.7
35-39 Years						
Veterans	INA	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.5
Non-Veterans	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.6
BLACK AND OTHER						
Total, 25-39 Years						
Veterans	INA	8.0	9.4	7.8	6.3	7.9
Non-Veterans	8.1	6.7	8.9	7.2	7.5	7.6
25-29 Years						
Veterans	11.9	13.7	15.2	11.6	6.9	12.0
Non-Veterans	10.5	8.7	13.1	8.4	7.3	9.3
30-34 Years						
Veterans	7.9	4.5	5.4	8.0	6.7	6.4
Non-Veterans	7.4	6.9	7.6	7.0	8.7	7.5
35-39 Years						
Veterans	INA	6.0	8.8	2.1	4.3	5.2
Non-Veterans	5.4	3.6	4.0	5.7	6.4	5.0

INA - Information Not Available

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor

LEGISLATION AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR VETERANS

The Federal government has continually shown dedication and commitment to solving the problems encountered by veterans. The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established the Veterans Employment Service and a policy of veterans preference and special assistance for disabled veterans. More recent legislative mandates have reaffirmed the priority status of veterans and established special programs of outreach and assistance. These include the following: the Vietnam-Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Acts of 1972 and 1974; the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Acts of 1972 and 1974; and the Veterans Education and Employment Assistance Act of 1976. These programs were initiated to meet many of the special veteran problems that surfaced during the Vietnam era.

Former President Carter continued to emphasize the high priority of job development and other assistance for veterans throughtout his Administration. The Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act of 1977 provided funds to support several programs of assistance for veterans. In 1979, Carter signed into law the Veterans Health Care Admendments Act of 1979. The most recently enacted legislation is the Veterans Rehabilitation and Education Amendments of 1980 (Public Law 96-466). All of this legislation has resulted in a wide range of employment, education and health-oriented programs for veterans.

The Veterans Employment Service (VES) works with state and local Employment Service offices to provide veterans with job-related services such as counseling, testing, and job referral. In 1978, Federal regulations were passed which now require each Employment Service office to meet certain minimum levels of services provided to veteran applicants. Floor levels are established for each state on the basis of past year accomplishments and influence of external factors, such as state-wide economic conditions. The floor levels for placement, counseling, and job development are determined by the ratio of veterans served to the number of veterans applying for services through the Employment Service. The floor level for veterans inactivated with some reportable service is determined by the ratio of these veterans to the total number of veterans inactivated. In addition, local Employment Service

offices must meet preference level indicators which compare services administered to all veterans, Vietnam-Era veterans, and disabled veterans with services provided to male non-veterans aged 20 years and over. Veterans' preference levels are established for placement, counseling, job development, and inactivation with some reportable service. There is also a veterans preference level for Federal Contractor Job Listings (FCJL). Under the Executive Order 11701 (described later in this report), employers who hold Federal contracts are required to provide affirmative actic for veterans and other protected groups (i.e. females, minorities, and handicapped).

The Unemployment Compensation to Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program allows many veterans to claim their military service as qualifying employment for Unemployment Compensation. Veterans with 365 days or more continuous active service who were not dishonorably discharged may qualify for this program. State Employment Security Agencies take UCX claims and administer the program. Benefits are paid to veterans from Federal funds under essentially the same provisions as contained in the Unemployment Compensation law of the state in which the veteran files his or her initial claim.

Veterans receive numerous benefits from the Veterans Administration (VA). Since its inception nearly 50 years ago, the VA has become the largest independent government agency in the United States. The VA provides extensive training and educational benefits, as well as other assistance, such as medical care, guaranteed loans, life insurance, and rehabilitation programs. Under the GI Bill passed in 1952, veterans are eligible for further educational allowances. One of the largest sectors in the organizational structure of the VA, the Department of Veteran Benefits (DVB) administers both the GI Bill and the VA compensation and pension program.

One new project recently undertaken by the VA is the opening of 87 Outreach Program Veteran Centers across the nation. The centers, authorized by the Veterans Health Care Amendments of 1979, provide low-key psychological counseling services for Vietnam era veterans who have difficulty readjusting to civilian life. In addition to individual, group, and family counseling, Veteran Center staff assist

veterans in other areas, such as career and educational development. Designed to provide a relaxed, informal setting for counseling, the centers are located away from VA facilities in store front areas or other locations convenient to large numbers of veterans in need of services. South Carolina has one center, which is located in Charleston.

Veterans can also realize many benefits through programs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973. The Veterans Employment Service (VES) staff have the responsibility of monitoring CETA programs and providing technical assistance to CETA prime sponsors. The VES staff play an essential role in insuring that veterans realize the full benefits under CETA intended by Congress. In addition, the CETA Amendments of 1978 require that special efforts be made to increase the participation of qualified disabled and Vietnam era veterans in CETA programs.

In Fiscal Year 1979, over 98,000 veterans across the country participated in programs authorized by CETA Titles IIB (Services for the Disadvantaged) and IIC (Upgrading and Retraining). Around 63,000 veterans were involved in Title IID programs (Transitional Employment Opportunities for the Economically Disadvantaged); and about 98,000 were in Title VI programs (Countercyclical Public Service Employment). Fiscal Year 1979 data further show that veterans accounted for 11% of all those who entered employment under Title IIB and C; 18% in Title IID; and 19% in Title VI.

The Department of Labor is currently developing proposed revisions to CETA which will clarify and expand services to veterans. Several congressional suggestions have been received and many will be included in the revisions. The recently established CETA Veterans Task Force of the Department of Labor will play a major role in determining the future direction of CETA efforts for veterans. One new CETA veterans' program is already being created following a recommendation by the Task Force. The recently announced program is called the Targeted Technical Assistance Program. Up to 40 CETA prime sponsors will receive special aid to develop better job training programs for veterans. Program sites will be

selected according to the number of disabled veterans and Vietnam era veterans that live in the area; the prime sponsor's past performance in serving veterans; the area's unemployment rate; and the veterans' jobless rate if it is known. All participants in the program are to be chosen by June 1, 1981. Region V will have the most program sites with seven, while Region IV will have six sites. About $4 million will be available under the program to augment existing veterans' programs, and individual grants will probably be limited to $80,000 each. A technical assistance team will help the chosen prime sponsors design relatively small programs for veterans that could be expanded if the need arose.

There are, in addition, numerous other Federal programs which aid veterans in making the transition from military service to civilian life. Highlights of some of the more recent programs follow:

DISABLED VETERANS OUTREACH PROGRAM (DVOP)--Under this program, veteran outreach units have been established in Employment Service offices across the country, with at least one in each state. The units are staffed by approximately 2,000 disabled veterans, nearly all of whom served during the Vietnam era. South Carolina is allotted 20 DVOP positions. The major objective of DVOP is to locate jobless disabled veterans and Vietnam era veterans in need of employment and training assistance. The DVOP staff work with the VA, veteran organizations, and other community groups in this effort.

Between July 1977, the month DVOP was initiated, and July 1979, the number of unemployed Vietnam era veterans in the nation dropped from 351,000 to 240,000. The DVOP program contributed substantially to this decrease by developing a large number of job opportunities in both the public and private sectors. In Fiscal Year 1979 alone, Employment Service offices placed nearly 45,000 disabled veterans, largely as a result of efforts of DVOP staff.

The DVOP program was initially scheduled to end in 1978, but was later extended to 1982. Most recently, in October 1980, former President Carter signed the Veterans Rehabilitation and Education Amendments of 1980, which made DVOP permanent. In addition, under the new law, the status of DVOP employees was upgraded. The extension of DVOP reflects both the positive evaluations of the program in the past and a growing concern about the rising unemployment rates for young Vietnam era veterans aged 25 to 29.

HELP THROUGH INDUSTRY RETRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT (HIRE)--This program began in September 1977 as part of the President's Economic Stimulus Program. It was designed to establish employment and training opportunities for jobless veterans and other eligible persons within private industry. Disabled and Vietnam veterans received priority consideration for HIRE openings. From October 1977 through December 1979, over 38,000 jobs and training opportunities were provided for veterans and other eligible persons across the nation under HIRE, at an average wage of $5.50 per hour. As of December 1979, 13,297 persons in the United States had been employed through HIRE. Of this total, 9,125 or 69%, were veterans or eligible for veterans' preference.

An expansion of the original program, HIRE II was developed to serve only veterans or those eligible for veterans' preference. The HIRE II program is administered through CETA prime sponsors. Through Fiscal Year 1979, over 37,000 veterans in the United States had been served through this program. Of this total, 49% were Vietnam era veterans and 79% were between 22 and 44 years of age. Around 30% were minorities, 59% were economically disadvantaged, and 8% were handicapped. South Carolina recorded a total of 286 individuals placed under HIRE II during Fiscal Year 1980 (September 1979-October 1980). The relatively low number of HIRE II participants for the year is a reflection of the fact that the program is being phased out.

MANDATORY LISTING PROGRAM --Under Executive Order 11701, employers who hold government contracts of $10,000 or more are required to list their job openings with the Employment Service. The provisions of this order were strengthened with the passage of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Acts of 1972 and 1974. Federal contractors are now also required to take affirmative action to employ qualified disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam Era The number of veterans placed in jobs listed by Federal contractors has increased nearly every year since 1972.

Every review undertaken by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) includes a thorough examination of the contractor's compliance with regard to covered veterans. There is also a branch in the national office working full time on veterans and handicapped worker policy.

VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS--The Office of Veterans' Reemployment Rights (OVRR) in the Department of Labor's Labor Management Services Administration (LMSA) helps qualified veterans obtain their legal rights to return to their former employers with the position and benefits they would have obtained had they not been in military service. Under Federal statutes, veterans are allowed to exercise their reemployment rights in the private sector as well as in Federal, state, and local governments. In Fiscal Year 1979, OVRR opened 2,023 cases, closed 2,142 cases, and referred 215 to the Depart-

ment of Justice. Of those cases opened, 205 involved state and local government as the employer, and 1,818 involved private employers.

In a recent ruling, the Supreme Court determined that veterans may also count their years of military service toward seniority benefits in their civilian jobs. The Court ruled that veterans whose employment is interrupted by their military service are entitled to seniority benefits calculated as if they had been continuously employed. Such seniority benefits include severance pay and pensions, but not vacation benefits. A two-pronged test is used to determine if such benefits are actually covered under the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974. First, there must be reasonable certainty that the benefits would have accrued if the employee had not gone into military service. Second, the nature of the benefit must be a reward for length of service, rather than a form of short-term compensation for services rendered.

APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING--The Secretary of Labor has formal agreements with top officials of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps by which members of these branches of service may take in-service training that enables them to complete formal apprenticeship programs registered with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT). These programs are patterned after those in private industry in nationally recognized apprenticeable occupations. Completion of the in-service program qualifies ex-servicemen for a journey-level rating in an equivalent civilian job.

In addition, the BAT gives priority to helping veterans, especially those of the Vietnam era, gain entry into regular apprenticeship programs. All programs registered with the BAT are considered by the Veterans Administration to meet its criteria for providing benefits for eligible registered veterans. As of December 31, 1978, Vietnam veterans accounted for 24% of the registered apprentices in selected occupations across

the country, while all other veterans represented 4% of the total. In South Carolina, the state director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training is located in Columbia, and there is also a state office in Charleston.

VA OJT PROGRAM--Special on-the-job (OJT) programs approved by the VA provide a special incentive to veterans desiring to learn new skills. The VA approves employers to participate in the program on the basis of availability of equipment, instructional materials, and qualified instructors. Also, there must be reasonable certainty that jobs for which veterans are to be trained would be available to them at the end of the training period. Veterans who are chosen as trainees under this program can receive a monthly training allowance from the VA to supplement their wages, thereby increasing their financial security and job stability during the training period.

VA WORK-STUDY PROGRAM--This new program is open to veterans attending college full-time under the GI Bill. According to program guidelines, these veterans may work up to 250 hours per semester or quarter in a nearby Employment Service local office. If the veteran is a full-time student throughout the entire year, he may be certified to work up to 750 hours per year. In the local office, the veteran-student works under the direct supervision of a VA employee, and his or her wages are paid by the VA. Work-study students may be assigned various VA-related activities, such as outreach involving distribution of information on VA benefits and services to eligible veterans.

These veterans are used to supplement the regular work force and do not replace employees on a continuing basis. Under no circumstances do work-study veterans displace employees. Each state is assigned a maximum number of veteran-students which the VA will certify for the

program. Many local offices are finding the VA Work-Study Program to be a valuable resource in carrying out their outreach activities for disabled and other Vietnam veterans. In South Carolina, the VA will allow a total of 34 veteran-student certifications.

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM--The Revenue Act of 1978 authorized the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) Program, designed to provide incentives for employers to hire from certain target groups. Veterans are included in two of the seven targeted groups--handicapped veterans and Vietnam era veterans under 35 who are economically disadvantaged. Participation by employers in this program can result in sizeable reductions in their Federal income tax liabilities. The Veterans Administration and CETA prime sponsors are responsible for making eligibility determinations for handicapped veterans and Vietnam era veterans, respectively. The State Employment Security Agencies issue the certifications for the tax credit to employers who hire the eligible veterans.

As of December 1979, 4,330 certifications were issued for Vietnam era veterans, out of a total of 13,215 determined eligible nationwide since the program's inception. The current data do not provide a count of certifications for veterans under the overall handicapped target group, which includes handicapped individuals determined by a State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency. However, it is known that 148 certifications were issued out of a total of 332 eligibility determinations made by the VA. In South Carolina, for the period from April 1979 through December 1980, a total of 504 certifications were issued for Vietnam era veterans, out of a total of 902 determined eligible for TJTC. A recently stepped-up publicity effort and more intensive outreach are expected to bring an increased number of veterans across the nation into the TJTC program.

OUTREACH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION--In 1978, the Veterans Employment Service and the White House Veterans Federal Coordinating Committee established a broad outreach and public information program.

This ongoing nationwide public information has the slogan "Vets Work." It seeks to convince employers of the advantages of hiring veterans, particularly those who are disabled or who served during the Vietnam era. This message, widely disseminated through the media, billboards, and handouts, is the basis for additional local initiatives. These efforts have helped to create a better public awareness both of veterans' employment problems and of their potential for becoming productive employees.

Another part of the continuing effort to maximize employment and training opportunities for veterans is the implementation of projects to attract hard-to-reach veterans. The Department of Labor has contractual agreements with several national organizations to provide information and assistance to these hard-to-reach veterans. These cooperating agencies include the American G.I. Forum, Blinded Veterans Association, National Urban League, National Black Veterans Organization, and the Community Services Administration.

The Department of Labor also strives to maintain a high percentage of veterans on its staff. At the end of Fiscal Year 1979, the Labor Department had 8,135 veterans on board, representing 34.4% of the total staff. Veteran new hires increased to 17.8% of all new hires in FY 1979 from 16.8% in 1978. In addition to regular hires, the Department is authorized by Executive Order 11521 to appoint returning veterans to Federal civilian jobs if they agree to participate in a training or educational program while working. During 1979, the Department made 35 such Veterans' Readjustment Appointments (VRA's). Most of these appointments were made to positions in regional offices throughout the country.

CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERAN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

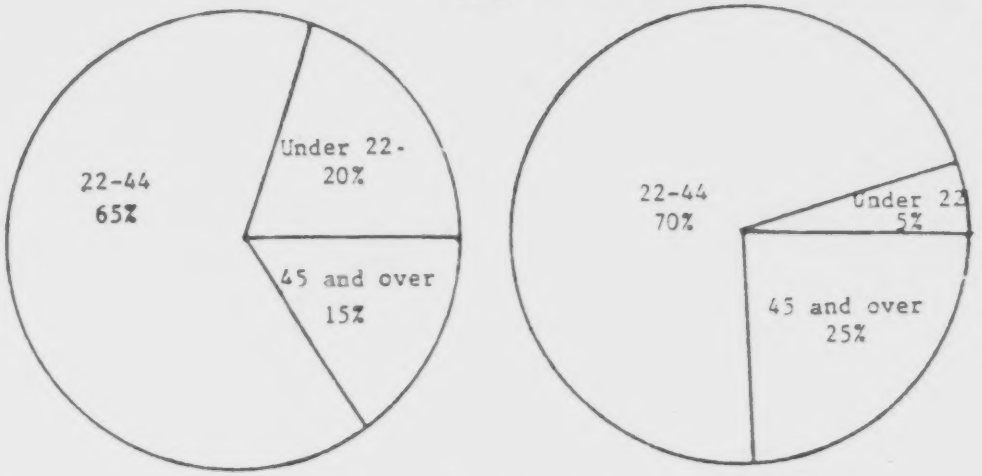
During 1980, many veterans in South Carolina sought job-related services through local Employment Service offices. As of December 31, 1980, there were 11,890 active veteran applicants registered with the South Carolina Employment Service. Veterans represented nearly 13% of the total active file of 94,263. While the number of veterans on file was almost the same as last year's comparable figure, the proportion of veterans in the active file dropped. This decline is an indication of fewer military separations and the assimilation of older veterans into the civilian labor force. The active veterans on file as of December 31, 1980 represented less than 5% of the total veterans in the State. However, these veterans were representative of all those seeking jobs and job-related services. Therefore, to obtain a characteristic profile of veteran job-seekers in the State, we will examine the characteristics of these active veteran applicants.

One fourth of the active veterans were aged 45 or older, while only 5% were under 22. The vast majority (95%) were male and over 60% were white. Veteran applicants generally had a high level of educational attainment. Over three fourths of the veterans in the active file had at least a high school education. Of these, 35% had attained further education such as college or technical school training.

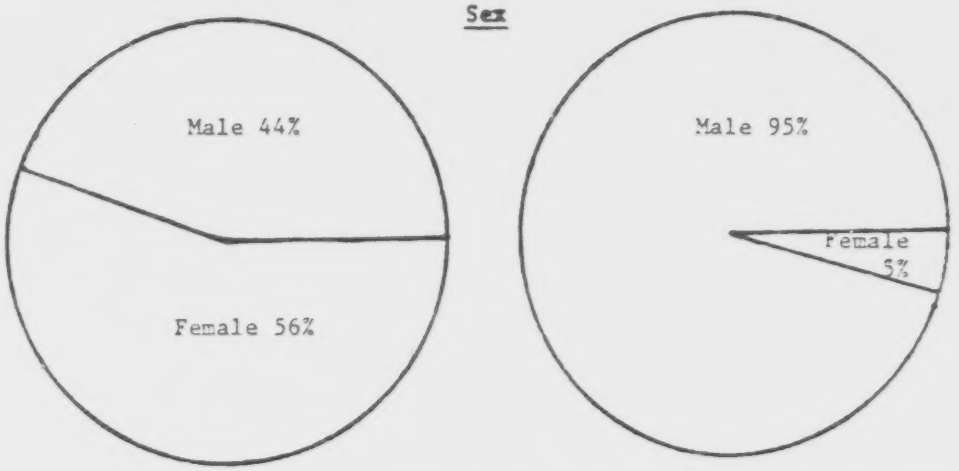
Nearly half of the veterans in the active file served during the Vietnam era. Around 3,790 veterans were recently separated from military service, representing 32% of the total. Approximately 1,660 of the active veterans were handicapped, and 2,810 were determined to be economically disadvantaged. Around 620 of the veterans were food stamp registrants, and 100 were on welfare. Around 5,190 active veteran applicants were eligible claimants for Unemployment Compensation, representing 44% of the total. Both the number and proportion of active veteran eligible claimants were virtually unchanged from last year. However, the proportion has increased significantly in the last two years, an indication of the uncertain economic situation in South Carolina and the nation. The following charts show characteristics of veterans in the active file as of December 31, 1980.

Characteristics of Veteran Active File
Compared To Total Active File
South Carolina
December 31, 1980

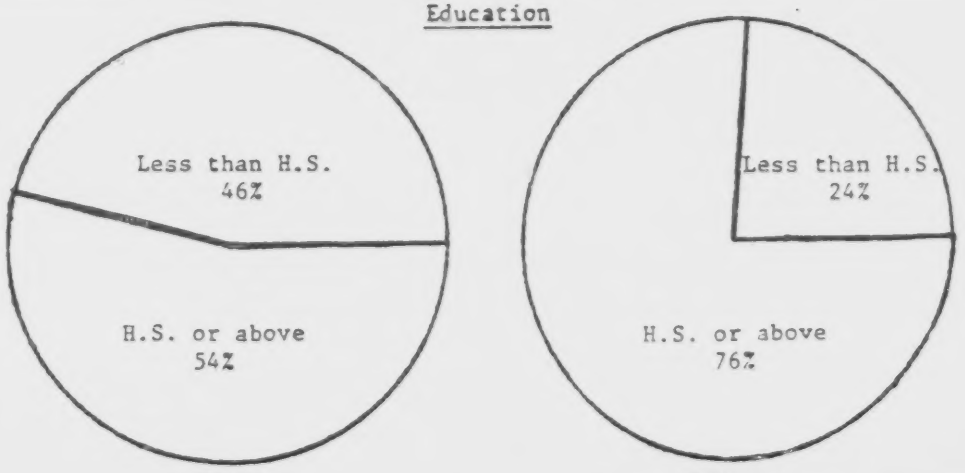
Age



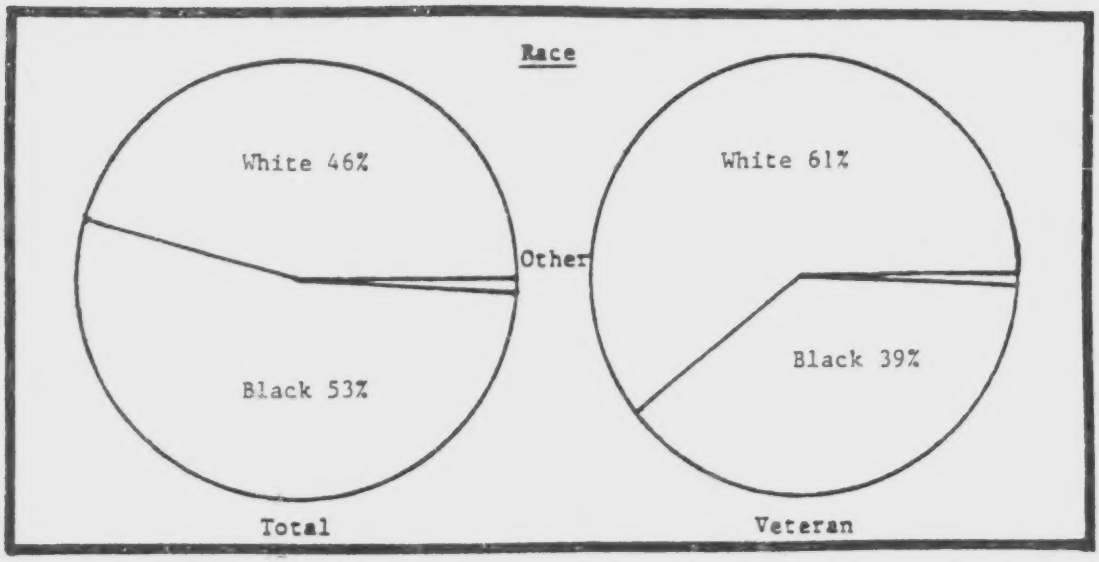
Sex



Education



Characteristics of Veteran Active File
Compared to Total Active File
South Carolina
December 31, 1980
(Continued)



The greatest contrast between the veteran and total active file occurred in the sex characteristic. Well over half (56%) of the total active file was comprised of females, while only 5% of the veterans were female. Black applicants accounted for over half of the total active file, but less than 40% of the veterans were black. Youth (under 22) comprised a substantially larger proportion of the total active file, whereas the "45 and over" category was larger among veterans. As mentioned previously, veteran applicants had a significantly higher educational level than the active file as a whole. Over three fourths of the veteran applicants had at least a high school education, while slightly over half of the total applicants had reached this level. For a complete comparison of veteran and total active files, see Appendix Table 10.

In terms of broad occupational classification, the largest number of veterans in South Carolina were found in the Structural Work category. Approximately 1,709 veterans, or 15% of the total veteran active file, were classified in this category. The next largest major occupational category was Miscellaneous Occupations, which include motor freight, transportation, packaging, mineral extraction, utilities, amusement/recreation, and graphic art occupations. This category accounted for

1,250 veterans, or 11% of the total. The Machine Trades and Clerical/Sales categories each contained around 7% of the total veteran active file.

Considering occupations in detail, the largest number of veterans in the active file were classified under 3-digit DOT (Dictionary of Occupational Titles) code 904, Trailer-Truck Driver. Classified under this DOT were 359 veterans, accounting for 3% of the total veteran active file. The next largest categories were: Packagers and Materials Handlers (DOT 929), with 302 veterans classified; Heavy Truck Drivers (DOT 905), with 294; Miscellaneous Construction Workers (DOT 869), with 273; and Carpenters and Related (DOT 860), with 243. For more detailed information on the classification of veterans by major occupational category and 3-digit DOT codes, see Appendix Tables 12 and 13.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES FOR VETERANS

Following guidelines established by the Federal government, Employment Service offices across the country give priority to veterans in job referral, placement, counseling, testing, and other job-related services. In order to demonstrate adequate performance, each Employment Service office must meet certain minimum levels of service to veterans each year. To facilitate priority services to veterans, the veteran application cards in the local offices are salmon-colored so that they can easily be distinguished from the white cards of other applicants.

During Fiscal Year 1979 (the most recent year for which national data are available), approximately 2.2 million veterans registered or renewed their applications with local Employment Service offices across the country. These included around 880,600 Vietnam era veterans and 131,900 disabled veterans. The number of veterans registered with the Employment Service in 1979 represented a decline of 5% below the 1978 total. Veterans comprised around 14% of the total Employment Service applicants for the year. Among the veteran applicant group, about 705,200 were placed in jobs and 76,500 were referred to training. Approximately 235,400 veterans across the nation were counseled, while 572,000 were provided with job development contacts. Job development involves soliciting public or private job openings for individuals for whom no suitable openings can be found in Employment Service files.

SUMMARY OF SERVICES TO VETERANS
U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 1979

	Total Veterans	Vietnam Era	Disabled
New and Renewal Applications	2,242,510	880,613	131,932
Placed in Jobs	705,192	296,222	44,880
Referred to Training	76,493	34,497	5,956
Counseled	235,409	94,010	26,570
Job Development Contacts	572,045	238,242	42,485
Inactivated with Some Service	1,652,082	667,292	107,204

SOURCE: Employment and Training Report of the President, 1980, report by U.S. Department of Labor.

Turning to services for veteran applicants in South Carolina, approximately 40,080 veterans sought services through the Employment Service during Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979—September 30, 1980). This represented a slight 2% decrease below the number of veteran applicants available for services during Fiscal Year 1979. Of the total available veterans in 1980, 63% were new applicants filing for the first time.

A total of 21,578 veteran applicants in South Carolina were referred to jobs during the year. This represents 54% of the total veterans available for work. This veteran referral rate compares favorably with the 42% rate for all applicants, indicating the effectiveness of veteran preference in Employment Service activities.

Nearly one fourth of all veteran applicants available in South Carolina during Fiscal Year 1980 were placed in jobs through local Employment Service offices. The total of 9,605 veterans placed represented an 8% decline below the total placed last year. However, the placement rate for veterans continued to be slightly above the rate for all applicants.

PERCENT OF TOTAL AND VETERAN ES APPLICANTS
REFERRED AND PLACED
SOUTH CAROLINA - FY 1979 AND 1980

	FY 1980	FY 1979
Referred to Jobs		
Total Applicants Available	42.3%	45.0%
Veteran Applicants Available	53.8	53.5
Placed in Jobs		
Total Applicants Available	22.5	24.5
Veteran Applicants Available	24.0	25.6

SOURCE: RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

The large majority (97%) of all veterans placed in Fiscal Year 1980 were in nonagricultural jobs. Around 89% of these nonfarm jobs were expected to last over 150 days, while only 5% were expected to last 3 days or less. Three fourths of the veterans were placed in jobs paying between $2.90 and $4.50 per hour. However, a substantial 14% were placed in jobs paying $6.00 and over, while only 4% of the total applicants were placed in jobs in this wage category.

The differences in wages are even greater when comparing veterans and non-veterans within the active file. Over half of the non-veterans (57%) were placed in jobs paying between $2.90 and $3.10 per hour, while the largest concentration of veterans was spread more evenly in the categories between $2.90 and $4.49 per hour. Also, as can be seen in the following table, larger percentages of veterans were placed in every wage category above $3.10. In addition, the average wage rate of veterans placed, at $4.21, was significantly above the $3.68 average for all applicants placed. The average wage rate for veterans placed increased from $3.89 in Fiscal Year 1979. The relatively higher wage rates for veterans can largely be attributed to the higher educational level of veterans.

COMPARISON OF WAGE RATES OF VETERAN AND NON-VETERAN APPLICANTS PLACED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

FISCAL YEAR 1980

	Veteran Applicants	Percent of Total	Non-Veteran Applicants	Percent of Total
TOTAL PLACED	9,605	100.0	64,476	100.0
Under $2.90	36	0.4	963	1.5
$2.90 - $3.10	2,242	23.3	37,017	57.4
$3.11 - $3.49	1,344	14.0	8,217	12.7
$3.50 - $3.99	2,072	21.6	8,881	13.8
$4.00 - $4.49	1,537	16.0	5,002	7.8
$4.50 - $4.99	924	9.6	2,192	3.4
$5.00 - $5.49	888	9.2	1,887	2.9
$5.50 - $5.99	408	4.2	579	0.9
$6.00 and over	1,319	13.7	1,899	2.9

SOURCE: ESARS Table 15
South Carolina Employment Security Commission

Looking at other services, job development contacts were made for 12,164 veterans during Fiscal Year 1980 resulting in 1,640 being placed. Veterans for whom job development contacts were made represent over 30% of the total veteran applicants for the year. The rate of job development contacts made for all applicants was only 8%, an indication of veteran priority in the activity.

The counseling ratio for veterans, at 11%, was also higher than the total applicant level of 6%. Testing and training enrollment ratios, however, were lower for veterans than for total applicants. Again, this can largely be explained by the higher educational level of veterans. Veterans receive many educational and training benefits under the GI Bill that often are not easily available to non-veterans in the labor market. Also, veterans often acquire skills and training while in the military which leave them more prepared for jobs than the average applicant. A total of 4,190 veterans were counseled during the year, while 2,427 were tested. There were relatively few training enrollments among veterans, with only 730 receiving training during the year.

PERCENT OF APPLICANTS AVAILABLE
PROVIDED WITH SERVICES
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE - FY 1980

	TOTAL	VETERAN
Job Development Contacts Made	8.4%	30.3%
Counseled	5.7	10.5
Tested	6.8	6.1
Enrolled in Training	2.9	1.8

SOURCE: ESARS Table 91.
South Carolina Employment Security Commission

For a more complete comparison of services to veterans and total applicants during Fiscal Year 1980, see Appendix Table 14.

SUMMARY

Although several years have passed since the termination of the Vietnam War, many veterans still face problems in their transition to civilian life. Veterans of Vietnam and other eras continue to encounter many obstacles, especially difficulties in the labor market. Certain veteran groups are still overrepresented among the ranks of the unemployed.

Greatest attention in recent years has been focused on veterans of the Vietnam era. These veterans represent the most recent and dominant large veteran group in the national population. Vietnam veterans currently face the most extensive problems in the labor market. Although they comprise less than one third of the total veteran population, their rate of unemployment is significantly higher than both the total population and veterans in general. Having fought in a controversial war, these recent veterans are often still forced to contend with unfavorable stereotypes associated with their Vietnam veteran status. Despite their generally high levels of education, some veterans are still refused jobs by employers who fail to recognize their potential as civilian workers. Minority, disabled, and young Vietnam veterans continue to experience the greatest unemployment problems.

The future outlook for the veteran employment situation is optimistic, however. The Federal government and veterans' associations have initiated a broad range of veterans assistance programs in recent years. Employment Service offices across the country also continue to give veterans high priority in job-related services. These programs have helped to significantly reduce the jobless rate of veterans, particularly those of the Vietnam era. At the same time, with the end of the Vietnam Conflict and corresponding decrease in military separations, the veteran population is shifting to older age groups where unemployment is less likely to occur. One forseeable problem resulting from this age shift, however, is the large demand for health care and old age assistance for veterans which may occur in the future.

In some respects, veterans are already on equal or better footing in the labor market than non-veterans. A higher proportion of their population is employed, and they have higher annual incomes. However, in other respects, veterans still remain behind the general population. They have higher unemployment rates in some age groups, and lower proportions are employed in professional and managerial positions. Also, unemployment among young and minority veterans continues to be a severe problem. Although these and other problems remain among today's veterans, the continuing impact of outreach and assistance programs should provide a brighter future for veterans.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON VETERANS

"Veterans Services in 1979." Employment and Training Report of the President. U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1980.

Dennis R. Wyant. "Employment Services for Veterans." Labor Law Journal, Vol, 31, No. 4, April 1980.

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Affirmative Action to Employ Disabled Veterans and Veterans of the Vietnam Era, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

VA History in Brief, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

Federal Benefits For Veterans and Dependents. Veterans Administration, January 1, 1979.

John F. Stinson. "Vietnam Veterans in the Labor Market of the 1970's." Monthly Labor Review, November 1979.

Robert O. Muller. "For Vietnam Veterans, the Time is Now." USA Today, March 1980.

VETERANS SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Veterans Administration Regional Office
1801 Assembly Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

The American Legion
Comm. Edward T. Pendarvis
P.O. Box 11355
Columbia, S.C. 29211

Disabled American Veterans
Joseph W. Rabon
Rt. 2, Box 254 A
Gaston, S.C. 29053

Veterans of Foreign Wars
Kenneth L. Hartman
P.O. Box 331
Columbia, S.C. 29202

American Veterans
Charlie M. Ferguson
P.O. Box 71185
Charleston Heights, S.C. 29405

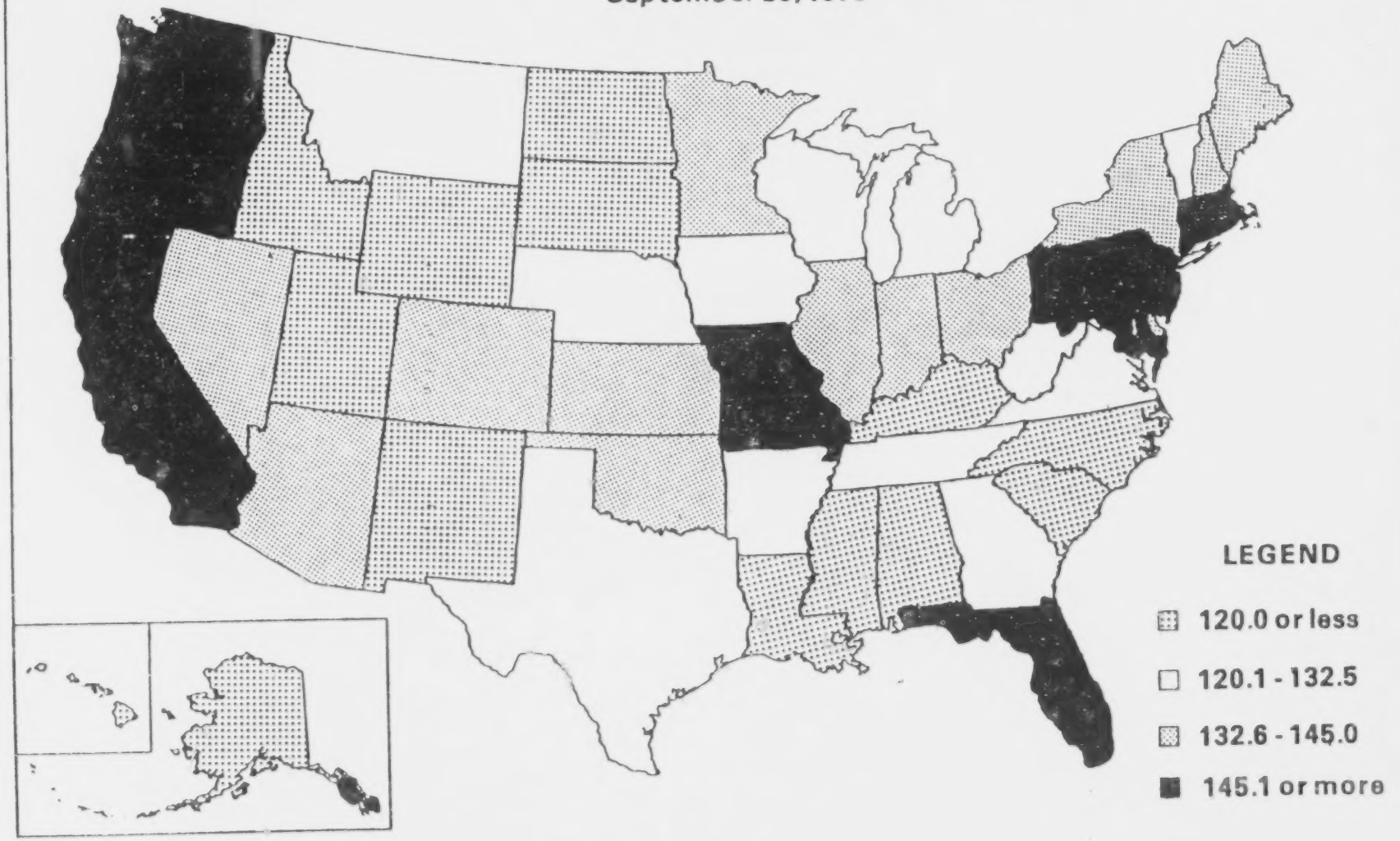
In addition, County Veterans Affairs offices can be contacted through Local Veterans Employment Representatives (LVER's) in local Employment Service offices across the State. For more information on these and other veterans' organizations, contact the LVER in your nearest Employment Service local office today.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF VETERANS PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION, BY STATE

September 30, 1979



SOURCE: Current Popluation Survey, U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE 2

UNITED STATES

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE, BY AGE AND PERIOD OF SERVICE
September 30, 1980

(In thousands)

Age	Total Veterans	MALE VETERANS							Post-Vietnam Era 4/	Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only
		Total 1/	Vietnam Era		Korean Conflict		World War II 3/	World War I		
			Total 2/	No Service in Korean Conflict	Total 2/	No Service in World War II				
ALL AGES	30,118#	26,065#	9,015	8,463	5,826	4,659	12,422	521	1,601	3,050
Under 20 yrs....	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-
20-24 yrs.....	1,024	290	290	290	-	-	-	-	734	-
25-29 yrs.....	1,925	1,745	1,745	1,745	-	-	-	-	180	-
30-34 yrs.....	3,743	3,698	3,698	3,698	-	-	-	-	26	19
35-39 yrs.....	2,904	2,196	2,196	2,196	-	-	-	-	5	783
40-44 yrs.....	2,400	754	486	454	300	300	*	-	*	1,646
45-49 yrs.....	3,110	2,549	241	62	2,487	2,482	5	-	*	561
50-54 yrs.....	3,874	3,839	188	13	2,105	1,747	2,079	-	-	35
55-59 yrs.....	4,630	4,624	98	4	521	104	4,516	-	-	6
60-64 yrs.....	3,359	3,359	53	1	266	19	3,339	-	-	-
65-69 yrs.....	1,524	1,524	17	*	100	7	1,517	-	-	-
70-74 yrs.....	721	721	3	*	35	*	721	-	-	-
75-79 yrs.....	190	190	*	-	10	*	185	5	-	-
80-84 yrs.....	311	311	-	-	2	-	55	256	-	-
85 yrs. & Over..	265	265	-	-	*	-	5	260	-	-
Average Age 5/..	48.0	49.6	33.8	32.6	50.7	48.8	60.0	84.9	23.0	41.7

NOTE: Excludes an estimated 147 (thousand) who served only between World War I and World War II, all of whom are 65 years of age or older, and 240 (thousand) who served only between World War II and the Korean conflict who are 45-59 years of age.

1/ Veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict, and in both the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era are counted once.
2/ Includes 552 (thousand) who served in both the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era.
3/ Includes 1,167 (thousand) who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.
4/ Service only after May 7, 1975.
5/ Computed from data by single years of age.
There are also 147 living Spanish-American War veterans whose average age is 100.0 years.
* Less than 0.5 (thousand).

SOURCE: Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 3

UNITED STATES

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE, BY STATE AND PERIOD OF SERVICE

September 30, 1980

(In thousands)

State	Total Veterans	Veterans per 1,000 Civilian Population 1/	WAR VETERANS							Post-Vietnam Era 5/	Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only
			Total 2/	Vietnam Era		Korean Conflict		World War II 4/	World War I		
				Total 3/	No Service in Korean Conflict	Total 3/ 4/	No Service in World War II				
Total	30,118 6/	X	26,065 6/	9,015	8,463	5,826	4,559	12,422	521	1,003	3,050
State Total	29,869	136.7	25,861	8,913	8,364	5,767	4,607	12,376	514	991	3,017
Alabama	422	112.7	365	126	118	91	74	164	7	13	44
Alaska	40	104.4	33	15	15	7	6	12	*	2	5
Arizona	339	139.9	295	106	100	67	50	139	6	11	33
Arkansas	274	126.3	241	91	76	49	38	121	6	8	28
California	3,358	149.4	2,914	1,061	929	726	521	1,415	49	112	330
Colorado	379	138.8	324	132	125	71	54	179	6	14	41
Connecticut	464	149.6	403	132	123	99	82	191	7	15	46
Delaware	79	136.9	64	24	23	11	9	31	1	4	11
District of Columbia	99	152.8	85	29	29	27	21	43	2	4	10
Florida	1,358	156.9	1,203	364	337	276	189	641	36	37	118
Georgia	640	126.6	547	218	206	133	107	326	8	23	78
Hawaii	93	108.5	77	32	30	28	16	38	1	3	13
Idaho	103	116.8	90	33	32	19	14	43	2	3	12
Illinois	1,535	137.1	1,327	491	463	385	266	632	26	52	156
Indiana	728	136.9	623	233	219	131	113	288	12	28	77
Iowa	377	129.9	323	115	109	63	55	150	9	13	41
Kansas	312	133.3	272	94	89	54	43	133	7	9	31
Kentucky	414	118.6	359	124	117	78	62	172	8	13	42
Louisiana	451	113.2	392	131	123	93	78	183	8	14	45
Maine	155	142.6	133	44	44	26	21	65	3	5	17
Maryland	629	153.2	543	197	185	136	103	247	9	22	64
Massachusetts	872	151.5	757	258	243	173	142	356	18	29	86
Michigan	1,186	129.0	1,012	370	350	214	167	456	19	46	128
Minnesota	560	138.0	476	193	183	86	71	210	11	24	60
Mississippi	242	100.5	212	64	63	46	38	107	5	6	24
Missouri	718	146.5	617	211	198	133	111	294	14	23	78
Montana	99	126.8	83	30	28	15	13	41	2	3	13
Nebraska	202	129.3	173	65	62	33	28	79	4	7	22
Nevada	95	137.3	83	28	27	20	15	48	1	3	9
New Hampshire	127	143.8	107	37	35	21	16	54	2	6	16
New Jersey	1,106	151.4	963	382	361	225	186	478	18	32	111
New Mexico	137	111.8	118	42	39	27	20	57	2	4	15
New York	2,453	139.2	2,135	810	767	501	434	1,110	44	72	226
North Carolina	620	112.5	534	205	193	113	93	239	9	18	68
North Dakota	60	92.9	50	17	16	7	6	24	1	2	8
Ohio	1,476	137.7	1,267	449	422	258	219	602	24	55	154
Oklahoma	414	144.7	368	129	122	77	59	171	8	13	41
Oregon	389	154.1	337	123	115	65	48	164	8	14	38
Pennsylvania	1,740	148.5	1,513	493	460	315	261	762	30	57	178
Rhode Island	152	164.5	129	42	39	28	21	67	3	6	17
South Carolina	335	117.2	291	117	112	66	54	131	6	11	34
South Dakota	74	108.3	63	18	17	12	10	33	2	3	10
Tennessee	542	124.3	468	169	159	105	90	216	9	18	56
Texas	1,668	128.0	1,444	533	491	313	229	646	26	55	169
Utah	182	111.6	129	59	56	25	19	52	2	6	17
Vermont	64	129.8	54	21	20	9	7	26	1	3	7
Virginia	664	131.6	574	215	202	140	97	288	9	22	64
Washington	615	158.7	529	203	192	117	88	248	9	22	64
West Virginia	234	124.7	205	64	60	40	34	104	5	7	22
Wisconsin	992	125.5	867	289	278	97	83	233	13	22	63
Wyoming	48	108.9	39	13	13	7	5	20	1	3	4
Outside U.S. - Total 6/	249	X	204	103	99	59	52	46	7	12	33

NOTE: These estimates have been developed from "benchmark" veteran population statistics for the states as of June 30, 1979, based on 1970 Census of Population data on veterans' place of residence, extended to September 30, 1980, on the basis of (1) 1965-1970 veteran interstate migration statistics from the 1970 Census; (2) Bureau of the Census provisional estimates of 1970-1971 net civilian migration of the states, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 468, October 5, 1971; and (3) mobility of the United States population, 1975-1976, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 305, January 1977. They are independent of, and therefore not directly comparable with, estimates for June 30, 1979 through June 30, 1974, previously published. Included are an estimated 147 (thousand) who served only between World War I and World War II, and 248 (thousand) who served only between World War II and the Korean conflict.

1/ Based on civilian population estimates (provisional) for July 1, 1979, extracted from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 474.

2/ Veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict, and in both the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era are counted once.

3/ Includes 552 (thousand) who served in both the Korean conflict and the Vietnam era.

4/ Includes 1,167 (thousand) who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.

5/ Service only after May 7, 1975.

6/ Includes Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and outlying areas, and foreign countries.

6/ There are also 147 living Spanish-American War veterans who are not distributed geographically.

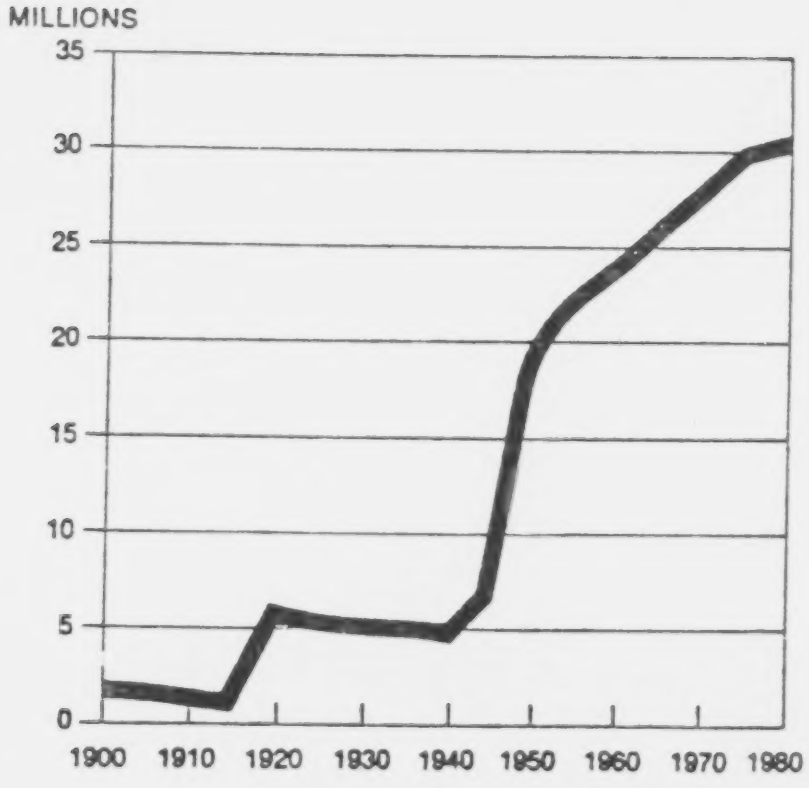
X Not applicable.

* Less than 0.5 (thousand).

SOURCE: VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON D.C.

TABLE 4

GROWTH OF THE U. S. VETERAN POPULATION



Source: Reports and Statistics Service, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.

TABLE 5

UNITED STATES

Employment Status of Male Vietnam-Era Veterans and Nonveterans 20 to 39 Years Old, by Age and Race: Annual Averages, 1972–79

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years			30 to 34 years			35 to 39 years		
	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other
	Veterans[1]											
CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION												
1972	1,935	1,731	204	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	(2)	(2)	(2)
1973	1,669	1,466	204	3,020	2,732	288	1,016	924	92	(2)	(2)	(2)
1974	1,376	1,210	166	3,420	3,114	306	1,360	1,233	126	(2)	(2)	(2)
1975	1,175	1,014	161	3,681	3,366	315	1,811	1,645	166	(2)	(2)	(2)
1976	1,086	914	172	3,296	2,985	311	2,222	2,107	215	(2)	(2)	(2)
1977	1,041	847	174	2,989	2,722	267	2,788	2,550	238	886	(2)	(2)
1978	753	652	101	2,357	2,111	246	3,378	3,080	298	1,129	1,017	112
1979	552	485	87	1,866	1,722	234	3,602	3,278	324	1,359	1,406	153
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
1972	1,752	1,557	178	2,454	2,250	204	674	609	65	(2)	(2)	(2)
1973	1,510	1,336	175	2,857	2,619	238	898	812	86	(2)	(2)	(2)
1974	1,234	1,093	141	3,250	2,978	271	1,327	1,207	121	(2)	(2)	(2)
1975	1,019	893	126	3,000	2,750	250	1,758	1,600	158	(2)	(2)	(2)
1976	941	810	131	3,117	2,830	287	2,260	2,057	203	(2)	(2)	(2)
1977	927	782	145	2,845	2,584	261	2,715	2,490	225	645	(2)	(2)
1978	672	565	87	2,233	2,005	228	3,298	2,980	278	1,094	990	104
1979	508	430	78	1,968	1,747	221	3,494	3,191	303	1,515	1,371	144
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE[3]												
1972	90.5	91.0	87.3	94.8	94.8	92.3	97.1	97.8	93.6	(2)	(2)	(2)
1973	90.5	91.1	85.8	94.6	95.2	88.8	97.2	97.6	93.5	(2)	(2)	(2)
1974	89.7	90.3	84.9	95.3	95.6	91.8	97.6	97.9	96.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
1975	86.7	88.1	78.3	94.8	94.8	92.1	97.0	97.3	94.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
1976	86.6	88.6	76.2	94.6	94.8	92.3	97.2	97.9	94.4	(2)	(2)	(2)
1977	89.0	90.2	83.3	95.2	95.6	97.9	97.4	97.6	94.5	96.8	(2)	(2)
1978	89.2	89.7	86.1	94.7	95.0	92.7	96.8	97.1	93.9	96.9	97.3	92.9
1979	92.0	92.5	89.7	96.0	96.1	94.4	97.0	97.3	93.5	97.2	97.5	94.1
EMPLOYED												
1972	1,565	1,416	149	2,[illegible]	2,147	186	855	804	60	(2)	(2)	(2)
1973	1,376	1,225	151	2,731	2,529	222	982	878	83	(2)	(2)	(2)
1974	1,099	988	111	3,120	2,862	257	1,291	1,178	112	(2)	(2)	(2)
1975	817	730	87	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,652	1,514	139	(2)	(2)	(2)
1976	777	681	96	2,868	2,617	251	2,152	1,972	180	(2)	(2)	(2)
1977	777	674	103	2,644	2,417	227	2,594	2,393	201	821	(2)	(2)
1978	592	526	66	2,100	1,900	200	3,157	2,905	252	1,081	963	98
1979	450	388	62	1,780	1,583	197	3,379	3,097	282	1,472	1,335	137
UNEMPLOYED												
1972	187	158	30	122	103	19	20	15	4	(2)	(2)	(2)
1973	134	110	24	106	90	16	26	24	2	(2)	(2)	(2)
1974	135	105	30	130	116	13	36	28	8	(2)	(2)	(2)
1975	202	163	39	260	225	35	103	86	17	(2)	(2)	(2)
1976	164	129	35	250	193	56	108	85	23	(2)	(2)	(2)
1977	150	108	42	201	167	34	121	97	24	24	(2)	(2)
1978	80	59	21	133	105	28	101	85	16	33	27	6
1979	58	42	16	108	84	24	115	94	21	43	36	7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE												
1972	10.7	10.0	16.8	5.0	4.6	8.2	2.9	2.5	6.9	(2)	(2)	(2)
1973	8.9	8.3	13.5	3.7	3.4	6.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	(2)	(2)	(2)
1974	10.9	9.6	21.0	4.2	3.9	8.3	2.7	2.3	6.7	(2)	(2)	(2)
1975	19.8	18.3	31.0	7.9	7.5	12.1	5.9	5.4	10.9	(2)	(2)	(2)
1976	17.4	15.9	26.7	7.3	6.6	12.5	4.8	4.1	11.3	(2)	(2)	(2)
1977	16.2	13.8	29.0	7.1	6.5	12.0	4.5	3.9	10.7	3.7	(2)	(2)
1978	11.9	10.1	24.1	6.0	5.2	12.3	3.1	2.8	9.8	3.0	2.7	5.8
1979	11.4	9.8	20.5	5.8	5.1	10.9	3.3	2.9	8.9	2.8	2.6	4.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE												
1972	183	156	28	149	133	17	20	17	3	(2)	(2)	(2)
1973	159	130	29	163	153	10	28	22	6	(2)	(2)	(2)
1974	142	117	25	161	136	25	33	28	5	(2)	(2)	(2)
1975	156	122	34	191	166	25	55	45	10	(2)	(2)	(2)
1976	145	105	40	179	155	24	61	49	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
1977	114	85	29	143	117	26	73	60	13	21	(2)	(2)
1978	81	67	14	124	105	19	108	90	18	35	27	9
1979	45	36	9	88	75	13	108	87	21	44	35	9

Footnotes at end of table.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration

TABLE 5 Cont'd.

UNITED STATES

Employment Status of Male Vietnam-Era Veterans and Nonveterans 20 to 39 Years Old, by Age and Race: Annual Averages, 1972–79—Continued

Item	20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years			30 to 34 years			35 to 39 years		
	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other
	Nonveterans [1]											
CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION												
1972	6,039	5,256	782	3,968	3,472	496	3,415	2,951	464	2,576	2,202	374
1973	6,635	5,770	865	4,124	3,590	533	3,603	3,090	513	2,809	2,393	416
1974	7,090	6,165	893	4,100	3,570	530	3,832	3,298	534	3,103	2,675	428
1975	7,372	6,426	946	4,437	3,858	579	3,870	3,328	542	3,159	2,705	454
1976	7,908	6,923	986	5,010	4,365	645	3,907	3,284	623	3,324	2,851	473
1977	8,136	7,136	1,000	5,307	4,666	701	4,060	3,496	564	3,474	2,988	486
1978	8,390	7,289	1,101	6,096	5,324	772	4,000	3,447	553	3,599	3,092	507
1979	8,547	7,447	1,100	6,657	5,839	818	4,186	3,602	584	3,735	3,231	504
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
1972	4,942	4,316	626	3,760	3,308	452	3,290	2,856	434	2,665	2,320	345
1973	5,569	4,870	699	3,906	3,420	486	3,471	2,995	475	2,695	2,314	381
1974	6,018	5,289	730	3,884	3,405	478	3,587	3,190	498	2,882	2,491	391
1975	6,379	5,638	741	4,193	3,675	518	3,707	3,209	498	3,011	2,600	411
1976	6,723	5,948	775	4,720	4,150	570	3,649	3,174	475	3,153	2,727	426
1977	6,950	6,162	788	5,056	4,433	623	3,580	3,071	509	3,321	2,871	450
1978	7,186	6,337	849	5,771	5,082	689	3,822	3,319	503	3,447	2,977	470
1979	7,364	6,474	870	6,305	5,582	723	3,992	3,465	527	3,566	3,110	456
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE [2]												
1972	81.8	82.1	80.1	94.8	95.3	91.1	96.3	96.8	93.5	95.7	96.3	92.2
1973	83.9	84.4	80.8	94.8	95.3	91.6	96.3	96.9	92.6	95.9	96.6	91.1
1974	85.2	85.8	81.6	94.7	95.4	90.2	96.2	96.7	93.3	96.0	96.7	91.4
1975	84.2	85.1	78.3	94.5	95.3	89.5	95.8	96.4	91.9	95.3	96.1	90.5
1976	83.0	83.9	78.8	94.2	95.1	88.4	95.8	96.7	90.8	95.2	96.7	92.2
1977	83.2	84.4	77.3	94.2	95.0	89.2	95.6	96.4	90.2	95.6	96.1	93.6
1978	83.6	84.9	77.1	94.7	95.5	89.2	95.6	96.3	91.0	95.8	96.3	92.7
1979	84.2	87.2	79.1	94.7	95.6	88.4	95.4	96.2	90.2	95.5	96.3	90.5
EMPLOYED												
1972	4,509	3,972	537	3,603	3,181	422	3,190	2,781	408	2,587	2,260	327
1973	5,190	4,577	613	3,741	3,290	450	3,386	2,929	457	2,632	2,266	366
1974	5,523	4,898	625	3,693	3,252	441	3,561	3,093	468	2,796	2,422	374
1975	5,322	4,940	582	3,837	3,409	448	3,495	3,049	446	2,851	2,474	377
1976	5,966	5,342	624	4,389	3,889	500	3,462	3,028	434	3,016	2,618	398
1977	6,254	5,626	628	4,735	4,182	553	3,708	3,239	467	3,198	2,778	420
1978	6,567	5,881	686	5,491	4,870	621	3,688	3,222	466	3,345	2,898	448
1979	6,782	6,048	734	6,017	5,361	656	3,851	3,365	486	3,457	2,027	430
UNEMPLOYED												
1972	432	344	89	157	125	30	101	75	26	78	60	18
1973	379	293	86	165	129	35	85	66	19	63	48	15
1974	496	391	105	190	153	37	127	97	30	86	69	17
1975	857	698	159	336	266	70	212	160	52	160	126	34
1976	739	606	133	331	261	70	187	146	41	141	109	33
1977	696	536	160	323	251	72	174	132	42	123	93	30
1978	619	456	163	280	212	68	134	97	37	102	81	21
1979	582	446	136	288	221	67	141	100	41	109	83	26
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE												
1972	8.7	8.0	14.2	4.2	3.8	6.7	3.1	2.6	5.9	3.2	2.8	5.2
1973	6.8	6.0	12.3	4.3	3.6	7.8	2.4	2.2	4.0	2.3	2.1	3.9
1974	8.2	7.4	14.3	4.9	4.5	7.9	3.4	3.0	6.0	3.0	2.9	4.3
1975	13.4	12.4	21.5	8.0	7.2	13.5	5.7	5.0	10.4	5.3	4.9	8.3
1976	11.3	10.2	19.7	7.0	6.3	12.3	5.1	4.6	8.6	4.6	4.0	8.7
1977	10.0	8.7	20.3	6.4	5.7	11.5	4.8	3.9	8.3	3.7	3.2	6.7
1978	8.6	7.2	19.2	4.9	4.2	9.9	3.5	2.9	7.4	3.0	2.7	4.5
1979	7.9	6.9	15.6	4.6	4.0	9.3	3.5	2.9	7.8	3.1	2.7	5.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE												
1972	1,097	940	156	208	164	44	125	234	80	111	82	29
1973	1,066	900	166	60	170	45	132	95	38	114	77	37
1974	1,042	876	165	216	165	52	145	108	36	121	84	37
1975	1,193	988	205	244	183	61	163	119	44	148	105	43
1976	1,185	976	209	290	215	75	159	111	48	161	125	36
1977	1,205	973	232	310	233	77	180	126	54	153	117	36
1978	1,203	950	253	326	243	83	178	128	50	151	115	36
1979	1,183	953	230	352	258	94	194	137	57	109	121	48

[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975.
[2] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.
[3] Not available.
[4] Nonveterans are those who have never served in the Armed Forces.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration

TABLE 6

Veteran Applicants and Veterans Placed in Jobs by the U.S. Employment Service, by Region and State, Fiscal Year 1979

Region and State	Veteran applicants [1]			Veterans placed in jobs		
	All veterans	Vietnam era [2]	Disabled [3]	All veterans	Vietnam era [2]	Disabled [3]
United States	2,242,510	860,619	131,922	705,192	296,222	44,880
Region I:						
Connecticut	26,599	7,128	1,479	5,829	1,941	343
Maine	12,479	5,121	665	5,068	1,996	264
Massachusetts	34,353	11,076	3,321	13,621	4,902	1,289
New Hampshire	13,149	5,679	1,007	5,286	1,968	272
Rhode Island	8,318	3,025	574	3,069	1,217	204
Vermont	8,995	2,667	543	2,384	847	160
Region II:						
New Jersey	38,726	12,506	2,287	11,398	3,873	668
New York	100,163	30,028	5,455	33,969	11,587	1,958
Puerto Rico	9,204	3,390	722	2,673	978	190
Region III:						
Delaware	5,917	2,452	391	1,186	590	107
District of Columbia	9,522	4,070	669	2,295	1,172	178
Maryland	27,706	11,287	1,496	8,887	3,057	512
Pennsylvania	96,036	30,557	5,358	28,451	9,781	1,538
Virginia	54,028	20,463	2,857	12,733	5,204	735
West Virginia	27,051	9,665	1,592	4,553	1,684	287
Region IV:						
Alabama	44,675	18,143	2,721	12,403	5,163	869
Florida	83,640	32,188	7,693	30,468	12,775	3,007
Georgia	49,322	21,699	3,138	15,675	7,165	1,039
Kentucky	37,262	14,332	1,992	11,564	4,829	705
Mississippi	24,250	7,256	2,000	10,255	3,[illegible]	454
North Carolina	[illegible]931	25,485	4,159	21,774	9,[illegible]	1,627
South Carolina	32,[illegible]	16,416	1,744	10,459	5,556	619
Tennessee	34,021	14,892	1,993	15,198	6,879	1,007
Region V:						
Illinois	93,361	35,504	5,022	25,988	10,740	1,270
Indiana	70,470	28,300	3,007	16,745	7,551	757
Michigan	102,320	31,828	5,982	24,151	7,991	1,318
Minnesota	33,946	12,840	2,172	12,464	4,856	893
Ohio	123,531	46,568	6,165	24,315	10,247	1,445
Wisconsin	50,951	19,352	2,402	12,427	5,347	719
Region VI:						
Arkansas	27,292	17,208	2,545	12,087	5,746	749
Louisiana	32,405	14,878	1,907	9,784	4,708	684
New Mexico	22,501	10,354	1,348	6,795	3,230	431
Oklahoma	49,951	24,649	3,696	17,143	8,661	1,263
Texas	147,762	50,696	11,164	68,808	20,630	3,717
Region VII:						
Iowa	31,819	13,982	1,296	14,580	6,904	824
Kansas	25,007	9,915	1,464	9,255	3,736	578
Missouri	58,127	19,625	2,003	20,461	7,597	754
Nebraska	15,377	6,914	803	5,928	2,529	357
Region VIII:						
Colorado	41,677	18,615	2,437	13,670	6,074	846
Montana	16,020	5,454	907	6,881	2,460	421
North Dakota	8,670	3,529	442	4,258	1,998	250
South Dakota	9,478	3,254	488	4,797	1,697	278
Utah	20,226	7,306	1,164	8,690	3,405	557
Wyoming	8,759	4,268	440	4,837	2,305	378
Region IX:						
Arizona	44,308	16,607	2,275	12,934	5,568	738
California	191,910	66,872	11,227	66,625	31,463	3,939
Hawaii	10,541	5,264	268	3,215	1,715	145
Nevada	15,319	7,359	1,250	6,888	2,530	305
Region X:						
Alaska	11,523	5,780	578	3,672	1,933	200
Idaho	16,675	7,419	922	6,892	3,017	393
Oregon	47,060	19,914	2,530	15,788	5,047	814
Washington	59,662	25,243	4,204	21,396	9,174	1,568

[1] Veterans who filed or renewed applications with a local employment service office.

[2] Veterans who are under age 35 and who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days (any part of which occurred during the Vietnam era) and were discharged or released with other than a dishonorable discharge or as a result of a service-connected disability that resulted from duty during the Vietnam era (Aug. 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975).

[3] Veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Employment Service.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Employment Service

TABLE 7

Veterans Counseled and Veterans Provided Other Services by the U.S. Employment Service, by Region and State, Fiscal Year 1979

Region and State	Veterans counseled			Veterans provided other services [1]		
	All veterans	Vietnam era [2]	Disabled [3]	All veterans	Vietnam era [2]	Disabled [3]
United States	235,409	94,010	26,570	1,844,382	732,467	118,685
Region I:						
Connecticut	2,174	397	258	17,985	3,337	1,085
Maine	1,231	436	180	12,558	4,793	722
Massachusetts	5,322	1,856	796	33,302	11,390	3,284
New Hampshire	1,285	623	185	9,010	4,394	743
Rhode Island	3,363	1,196	310	7,982	2,918	618
Vermont	878	277	97	6,009	1,656	302
Region II:						
New Jersey	2,788	992	289	27,995	9,412	1,919
New York	12,940	3,848	1,896	108,618	32,818	8,048
Puerto Rico	966	373	118	7,403	2,788	809
Region III:						
Delaware	1,234	630	134	8,972	1,934	389
District of Columbia	2,012	1,178	477	7,319	3,822	836
Maryland	3,089	1,277	365	19,428	8,208	1,314
Pennsylvania	12,541	3,872	1,279	77,120	28,317	4,937
Virginia	5,306	1,934	588	37,238	15,027	2,237
West Virginia	2,317	686	235	16,010	5,954	1,073
Region IV:						
Alabama	3,559	1,393	398	21,483	13,491	2,161
Florida	6,429	2,481	1,137	78,134	30,287	7,470
Georgia	9,121	4,908	1,218	45,027	20,341	3,025
Kentucky	5,065	1,691	451	24,718	10,447	1,369
Mississippi	4,673	1,354	278	20,879	8,443	981
North Carolina	6,383	2,829	784	57,548	24,448	4,135
South Carolina	3,971	2,158	449	29,137	15,284	1,984
Tennessee	4,179	1,785	619	33,039	14,555	2,101
Region V:						
Illinois	11,193	4,169	1,084	72,094	28,573	8,277
Indiana	3,708	1,953	330	44,313	19,472	2,153
Michigan	7,076	2,206	510	63,040	20,462	3,746
Minnesota	9,490	1,281	226	30,611	11,706	2,968
Ohio	7,063	2,560	1,078	77,254	30,760	4,543
Wisconsin	4,930	1,819	346	33,684	18,787	1,936
Region VI:						
Arkansas	2,998	1,294	310	31,984	15,343	2,221
Louisiana	2,799	1,814	328	20,276	13,481	1,903
New Mexico	2,098	1,006	208	10,381	7,909	1,039
Oklahoma	8,083	4,515	977	49,613	24,565	3,665
Texas	23,401	9,843	3,439	131,560	61,053	11,672
Region VII:						
Iowa	2,547	1,037	191	22,358	14,037	1,358
Kansas	2,627	1,030	255	21,099	8,831	1,344
Missouri	4,579	1,517	292	42,630	15,216	1,511
Nebraska	2,078	822	204	14,807	6,849	868
Region VIII:						
Colorado	4,842	2,028	588	30,529	17,701	2,419
Montana	3,178	1,147	311	12,810	4,498	915
North Dakota	1,269	549	129	7,780	3,447	409
South Dakota	1,560	552	157	8,514	3,108	485
Utah	3,213	1,221	278	17,877	6,905	1,090
Wyoming	1,190	503	129	8,650	4,252	453
Region IX:						
Arizona	3,533	1,211	330	25,060	13,529	2,038
California	10,148	4,685	880	159,331	73,647	9,556
Hawaii	1,744	936	134	9,388	4,712	497
Nevada	1,477	696	258	15,277	5,879	1,125
Region X:						
Alaska	849	437	64	8,008	4,703	507
Idaho	1,930	890	214	12,918	5,874	822
Oregon	5,979	2,477	538	41,225	17,788	2,375
Washington	8,258	2,909	634	50,496	21,985	22,987

[1] Includes services other than job placement or training.

[2] Veterans who are under age 35 and who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days (any part of which occurred during the Vietnam era) and were discharged or released with other than a dishonorable discharge or as a result of a service-connected disability that resulted from duty during the Vietnam era (Aug. 5, 1964, through May 7, 1975).

[3] Veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Employment Service.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Employment Service

TABLE 8

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL AND SOUTH CAROLINA
VETERAN POPULATION STATISTICS (IN THOUSANDS) 1/
SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

	United States	Percent of Total	South Carolina	Percent of Total	South Carolina As Percent of U. S.
Total Veterans	30,118	100.0	336	100.0	1.1
Vietnam Era	8,463	28.1	112	33.3	1.3
Korean Conflict	4,659	15.5	54	16.1	1.2
World War II	12,422	41.2	121	36.0	1.0
World War I	521	1.7	4	1.2	0.8
Post-Vietnam Era 2/	1,003	3.3	11	3.3	1.1

1/ Break-outs do not add to total due to overlap in periods served. These figures include those who served only during periods listed.

2/ Service only after May 7, 1975.

SOURCE: Veterans Administration, Washington D.C.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATE OF VETERAN POPULATION
BY PLANNING DISTRICT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

MARCH 1981

	Total Veteran Population	Percent of Total
South Carolina	336,000	100.0
Planning District I	95,352	28.4
Anderson	15,303	4.6
Cherokee	5,161	1.5
Greenville	36,751	10.9
Oconee	5,513	1.6
Pickens	8,113	2.4
Spartanburg	24,511	7.3
Planning District II	18,928	5.6
Abbeville	2,661	0.8
Edgefield	1,335	0.4
Greenwood	6,547	1.9
Laurens	6,065	1.8
McCormick	683	0.2
Saluda	1,637	0.5
Planning District III	24,129	7.2
Chester	3,454	1.0
Lancaster	5,804	1.7
Union	3,444	1.0
York	11,427	3.4
Planning District IV	55,479	16.5
Fairfield	1,998	0.6
Lexington	15,023	4.5
Newberry	3,745	1.1
Richland	34,713	10.3
Planning District V	24,912	7.4
Aiken	12,883	3.8
Allendale	773	0.2
Bamberg	1,376	0.4
Barnwell	1,727	0.5
Calhoun	974	0.3
Orangeburg	7,179	2.1
Planning District VI	15,875	4.7
Clarendon	1,958	0.6
Kershaw	4,599	1.4
Lee	1,496	0.4
Sumter	7,822	2.3

TABLE 9 (cont.)

	Total Veteran Population	Percent of Total
Planning District VII	28,498	8.5
Chesterfield	3,575	1.1
Darlington	6,587	2.0
Dillon	2,621	0.8
Florence	10,393	3.1
Marion	3,043	0.9
Marlboro	2,279	0.7
Planning District VIII	14,228	4.2
Georgetown	3,253	1.0
Horry	8,856	2.6
Williamsburg	2,119	0.6
Planning District IX	46,962	14.0
Berkeley	7,420	2.2
Charleston	35,807	10.7
Dorchester	3,735	1.1
Planning District X	11,637	3.5
Beaufort	5,834	1.7
Colleton	3,173	0.9
Hampton	1,556	0.5
Jasper	1,074	0.3

SOURCE: VA Regional Office, Columbia, S.C.

TABLE 10

CHARACTERISTICS OF TOTAL AND VETERANS
ACTIVE FILE IN SOUTH CAROLINA
DECEMBER 1980

	Total Active File	Percent of Total	Veteran Active File	Percent of Total	Veterans as Percent of Total
Total	94,263	100.0	11,890	100.0	12.6
Under 22	18,657	19.8	560	4.7	3.0
45 and Over	14,522	15.4	2,988	25.1	20.6
Male	40,989	43.5	11,327	95.3	27.6
Female	53,274	56.5	563	4.7	1.1
White	43,411	46.1	7,211	60.6	16.6
Black	50,121	53.2	4,596	38.7	9.2
Less than H.S.	43,179	45.8	2,870	24.1	6.6
H.S. and Above	51,084	54.2	9,020	75.9	17.7
Handicapped	8,192	8.7	1,655	13.9	20.2
Eco. Disadvantaged	33,352	35.4	2,612	22.0	7.8
Welfare	18,524	19.7	106	0.9	0.6
Eligible UI Claimant	32,214	34.2	5,188	43.6	16.1

SOURCE: ESARS Table 6
Research and Analysis
S.C. Employment Security Commission

TABLE 11

CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERAN APPLICANTS IN
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVE FILE
SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

	State	P.D. I	P.D. II	P.D. III	P.D. IV	P.D. V	P.D. VI	P.D. VII	P.D. VIII	P.D. IX	P.D. X
Age	11,524	3,612	436	662	991	746	563	808	402	2,903	321
Under 22	572	162	23	34	39	43	38	46	24	124	31
45 and over	2,845	1,166	87	186	217	160	127	192	82	542	62
Sex	11,524	3,612	436	662	991	746	563	808	402	2,903	321
Male	10,975	3,520	414	640	940	703	517	763	374	2,745	285
Female	549	92	22	22	51	43	55	45	28	158	36
Highest School Grade	11,524	3,612	436	662	991	746	563	808	402	2,903	321
Less than H. S.	2,680	1,006	119	225	201	172	80	239	74	491	60
H. S. or above	8,844	2,606	317	437	790	574	483	569	328	2,412	261
Race	11,524	3,612	436	662	991	746	563	808	402	2,903	321
White	7,325	2,781	275	449	536	397	180	409	175	1,812	144
Black	4,110	820	238	212	448	339	280	349	227	2,040	172
Eligible UI Claimant	5,498	2,008	56	388	348	410	299	409	218	1,164	142
Veteran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicapped	1,538	547	28	81	166	112	48	126	120	323	38
Welfare	108	17	4	8	13	15	2	21	7	13	8
WIN	88	8	4	6	13	13	2	18	5	8	7
CETA Participant	780	199	31	47	72	34	34	89	44	156	36

SOURCE: ESARS Tables 6 and 93
Research and Analysis
South Carolina Employment Security Commission

TABLE 12

CLASSIFICATION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
OF VETERANS IN SOUTH CAROLINA ES ACTIVE FILE

DECEMBER 31, 1980

Major Occupational Category	Total Active File	Veteran Active File	Veterans As Percent of Total
Professional, Technical & Managerial	2,734	613	22.4
Clerical & Sales	10,903	779	7.1
Services	9,634	670	7.0
Farming, Forestry, & Fishing	257	5	1.9
Processing	429	50	11.7
Machine Trades	4,328	807	18.6
Bench Work	2,477	66	2.7
Structural Work	5,690	1,709	30.0
Miscellaneous	6,075	1,250	20.6

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96-1
Research and Analysis
South Carolina Employment Security Commission

TABLE 13

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES OF VETERANS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA ES ACTIVE FILE 1/

DECEMBER 31, 1980

3-Digit DOT 2/	Job Title	Total Active File	Veteran Active File	Nonag. Job Openings Received
169	Administrative Occupations	190	69	22
185	Wholesale and Retail Trade Managers/Officials	391	70	25
209	Stenography, Typing, Filing & Related	1,919	92	386
219	Computing and Account Recording	1,241	62	378
222	Shipping, Receiving, and Stock Clerks	387	161	77
292	Route Sales and Delivery Occupations	167	59	41
313	Chefs and Cooks, Hotels	691	74	104
372	Security Guards and Correction Officers except Crossing Tenders	211	107	94
382	Janitor	504	93	101
600	Machinists and Related	123	56	33
609	Metal Machining Occupations	435	76	80
620	Motorized Vehicle/Equipment Mechanics and Repairers	396	156	85
625	Engine, Power Transmission, and Related Mechanics	94	59	16
638	Miscellaneous Machine Installers and Repairers	217	93	95
804	Tinsmiths, Coppersmiths, and Sheet Metal Workers	200	50	54
819	Welders, Cutters, and Related Occupations	226	93	18
824	Occupations in Assembly, Installation, and Repair of Lighting Equipment and Building Wiring	373	169	77
828	Occupations in Fabrication, Installation, and Repair of Electrical and Electronic Products	114	103	17
840	Construction and Maintenance Painters	424	139	73
859	Excavating, Grading, Paving, and Related Occupations	325	97	19
860	Carpenters and Related	760	243	237
862	Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Related	277	108	18
869	Miscellaneous Construction Workers	1,551	273	608
899	Miscellaneous Structural Workers	209	83	106
904	Trailer Truck Drivers	760	359	95
905	Truck Drivers, Heavy	730	294	52
906	Truck Drivers, Light	367	143	75
929	Packagers and Material Handlers	2,281	302	1,701

1/ Includes occupations with 50 or more in veteran active file.

2/ Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition.

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96
Research and Analysis, South Carolina Employment Security Commission

TABLE 14

SERVICES RENDERED TO TOTAL AND VETERAN APPLICANTS AVAILABLE THROUGH THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

FISCAL YEAR 1980

	Total	Percent of Total	Veterans	Percent of Total
Applicants Available	329,239	100.0	40,084	100.0
New Applicants	221,454	67.3	25,452	63.5
Counseled	18,834	5.7	4,190	10.5
Tested	22,491	6.8	2,427	6.1
Referred to Supportive Service	33,326	10.1	9,996	24.9
Enrolled in Training	9,594	2.9	730	1.8
Job Development Contacts	27,672	8.4	12,164	30.3
Referred to Job	139,418	42.3	21,578	53.8
Placed on Job	74,081	22.5	9,605	24.0
Nonagricultural	68,593	20.8	9,302	23.2
Over 3 Days	65,804	20.0	9,026	22.5
Over 150 Days	47,711	14.5	8,272	20.6
3 Days or Less	3,974	1.2	474	1.2
Placed after Counseling	6,509	2.0	1,478	3.7
Placed after Job Development	8,045	2.4	1,640	4.1

SOURCE: ESARS Table 91
Research and Analysis
South Carolina Employment Security Commission

TABLE 15

COMPARISON OF WAGE RATES OF VETERANS AND TOTAL APPLICANTS PLACED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

FISCAL YEAR 1980

	Total Applicants	Percent of Total	Veteran Applicants	Percent of Total
Total Placed	74,081	100.0	9,605	100.0
Under $2.90	999	1.3	36	0.4
$2.90 - $3.10	39,259	53.0	2,242	23.3
$3.11 - $3.49	9,561	12.9	1,344	14.0
$3.50 - $3.99	10,953	14.8	2,072	21.6
$4.00 - $4.49	6,539	8.8	1,537	16.0
$4.50 - $4.99	3,116	4.2	924	9.6
$5.00 - $5.49	2,775	3.7	888	9.2
$5.50 - $5.99	987	1.3	408	4.2
$6.00 and over	3,218	4.3	1,319	13.7

SOURCE: ESARS Table 15
Research and Analysis
South Carolina Employment Security Commission

TABLE 16

INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN OPENINGS
RECEIVED FROM FEDERAL CONTRACTORS
AND AGENCIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

FISCAL YEAR 1980

	Individuals Placed	Veterans Placed	Veterans As Percent of Total	Individuals Referred	Veterans Referred	Veterans As Percent of Total
Sex	11,337	2,134	18.8	31,378	7,314	23.3
Male	6,042	2,040	33.8	17,677	6,986	39.5
Female	5,295	94	1.8	13,701	328	2.4
Age	11,337	2,134	18.8	31,378	7,314	23.3
Under 20	1,713	28	1.6	3,560	80	2.2
20 - 24	3,627	464	12.8	9,712	1,471	15.1
25 - 29	2,239	571	25.5	6,801	1,874	27.6
30 - 39	2,134	567	26.6	6,678	2,054	30.8
40 - 44	592	175	29.6	1,701	622	36.6
45 - 54	660	225	34.1	1,957	822	42.0
55 - 64	317	94	29.7	846	356	42.1
65 and over	55	10	18.2	123	35	28.5
Education	11,337	2,134	18.8	31,378	7,314	23.3
Less than H. S.	3,781	438	11.6	9,539	1,403	14.7
H. S. and above	7,556	1,696	22.4	21,839	5,911	27.1
Ethnic Group	11,337	2,134	18.8	31,378	7,314	23.3
White	6,054	1,233	20.4	17,574	4,364	24.8
Black	5,143	878	17.1	13,440	2,875	21.4
Economically Disadvantaged	2,363	489	20.7	6,524	1,618	24.8
Handicapped	613	229	37.4	2,012	869	43.2

SOURCE: ESARS Table 27
Research and Analysis
South Carolina Employment Security Commission